

METHOD OF PROCESSING ORGANIC ANTIREFLECTION LAYERS

5 Background of the Invention:

Field of the Invention:

The invention lies in the processing technology field and relates, more specifically, to a process for the anisotropic dry etching of an organic antireflection layer.

10 Integrated circuits on semiconductor wafers, primarily made of silicon wafers, are produced with the aid of planar technology. The structuring of the semiconductor layers in order to form the individual components is carried out  
15 virtually without exception with the aid of lithographic technology. The desired component structures are first of all generated, via a photomask, in a thin, radiation-sensitive film, most often an organic photoresist layer, on the oxidized semiconductor wafer, and are transferred into the layers lying  
20 underneath with the aid of specific etching processes. The irradiation of the photoresist layer is carried out with narrow-band light, high-pressure mercury lamps or lasers primarily being used. During the exposure, pronounced interference effects often occur between the incident light  
25 waves and those reflected at the semiconductor wafers, which lead to line width fluctuations in the light on the

photoresist layer. These line width fluctuations in turn undesirably reduce or enlarge the structure transferred to the photoresist by using the mask.

- 5 In order to reduce the interference effects, antireflection layers are applied between the semiconductor substrate and the photoresist layer, absorb the light waves reflected back by the semiconductor substrate into the photoresist layer and/or cancel them out by means of destructive interference. In this case, use is made in particular of antireflection layers consisting of organic polymers which are distinguished by a high light absorption. Organic antireflection layers are additionally also suitable for planarizing edges and steps in the semiconductor layers. Such a leveling action is often required, in particular before the application of a metal plane, wherein conductor tracks for wiring the components of the semiconductor chip are formed. Because of the limited conformity of the metal sputtering coating which is conventionally used, this is because the thickness of the metalization on steep edges on the semiconductor surface can be so low that the conductor track cross sections turn out to be considerably lower than on planar surfaces. In such areas, undesirably high current intensities then occur. The various possibilities of the photoresist technique with an antireflection layer are described, *inter alia*, by Widmann, Mader, and Friedrich in Technologie hochintegrierter

Schaltungen [Technology of Highly Integrated Circuits], 1996,  
Springer.

One variant of the photoresist technique with an  
5 antireflection layer is what is referred to as the trilevel  
resist technique. Here, a so-called bottom resist layer is  
sputtered onto the semiconductor substrate. The bottom resist  
layer is a positive resist or its reswherein can be made  
highly light-absorbing by the addition of an absorber or by  
high baking out. Onto this so-called bottom resist layer, a  
spin-on-glass intermediate layer and then a so-called top  
resist layer are applied. This topmost top resist layer is the  
actually photochemically active layer. The bottom resist  
layer, on the other hand, ensures that virtually no light is  
reflected back from the semiconductor substrate into this top  
resist layer. In addition, the bottom resist layer is also  
made sufficiently thick to level any steep steps which are  
present on the semiconductor substrate, so that the top resist  
layer can be sputtered on with a uniform thickness which is  
not influenced by these surface steps. The top resist layer is  
then exposed and developed via a mask which contains the  
desired semiconductor component structure. As a result of the  
development, the top resist layer is dissolved at the exposed  
points while the non-irradiated areas remain masked. The spin-  
on-glass intermediate layer is then etched at the exposed  
points. The latter is then used as an etching mask during the

anisotropic etching of the bottom resist layer which is finally in turn used as a masking layer for etching the semiconductor layer, for example silicon dioxide, which lies underneath and is to be structured.

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As an alternative to the trilevel resist construction, a bilevel resist technique can also be used. There, the spin-on-glass intermediate layer is omitted. This is possible when the top resist structure is resistant to the bottom resist etching.

Opening the organic antireflection layer is conventionally carried out with the aid of dry etching techniques, the following requirements being placed on the etching process: the anisotropy factor of the etching should be as close as possible to 1, in order to achieve high profile accuracy, that is to say steep resist edges. In addition, the mask structure is to be transferred as accurately as possible to the semiconductor layer lying underneath the organic antireflection layer, that is to say the etching is to be CD (critical dimension) accurate. Finally, high selectivity with respect to the mask layer and with respect to the semiconductor layer lying underneath the layer to be etched is required of the etching.

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The dry etching process normally uses gaseous media, which are excited by a gas discharge in the high-frequency alternating field. The discharge process takes place in the vacuum area, so that a long free path length for the ions between

5 collisions is achieved. In order to achieve highly fine structures, the chemical/physical dry etching process is primarily used, wherein, in addition to a purely physical removal of material by atoms or molecules being thrown out of the layer to be etched, chemical removal of material is carried out by means of a reactive gas. The most important etching process in the chemical/physical dry etching is reactive ion etching, oxygen primarily being used as the reaction gas for anisotropic etching of an organic antireflection layer, since oxygen forms volatile reaction products with the polymer constituents.

However, since the oxygen exhibits a very isotropic etching behavior and poor selectivity, further gases are generally mixed with the hydrogen in order to improve the etching

20 behavior. In this case, use is primarily made of chlorine or nitrogen although not all the requirements on the etching process can continue to be met in the case of etching gas chemistry of this type.

25 Although physical/chemical dry etching with an oxygen/chlorine chemistry is distinguished by an accurate transfer of the mask

structure in the etching process to the semiconductor structure lying underneath the organic antireflection layer, the profile accuracy is low, on the other hand, and in addition undesired concomitant etching of the semiconductor layer occurs. When an oxygen/nitrogen chemistry is used for the chemical/physical dry etching of an organic antireflection layer, although an improved selectivity with respect to the semiconductor base under the antireflection layer can be achieved, the CD accuracy, on the other hand, is low.

Etching the organic antireflection layer with chlorine as a reactive constituent is, moreover, generally not compatible with the subsequent chemistry for the semiconductor etching, in particular when a silicon dioxide layer is to be etched. This is because the reaction products of the oxygen with the polymer constituents of the organic antireflection layer can be removed from the etching chamber only with great difficulty and then combined with the etching chemistry of the subsequent semiconductor etching process which changes the etching parameters and therefore the etching structure in an undesired way.

Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. Part 1, Vol 32 (1993), pages 747-52 discloses a process for removing photoresist (stripping), wherein the etching gas consists of  $O_2 - CF_4$  and contains an addition of  $N_2 - H_2$ . The process is carried out in an MRIE

apparatus. In addition, the etching of organic ARC layers with  $O_2$  or  $O_2-H_2-Ar$  is disclosed by Japanese document JP 11-150 115 A and U.S. Patent No. 5,910,453.

5 Summary of the Invention:

10 The object of the present invention is to provide a method of processing organic antireflection layers which overcomes the above-noted deficiencies and disadvantages of the prior art devices and methods of this general kind, and which provides a process for the anisotropic dry etching of an organic anti-  
reflection layer which is distinguished by high selectivity, improved structure accuracy, and good compatibility with subsequent etching processes.

15 With the above and other objects in view there is provided, in accordance with the invention, a process for anisotropically dry etching of an organic antireflection layer, which comprises etching the organic antireflection layer with an etching gas composition primarily containing hydrogen and  
20 nitrogen.

In a preferred mode of the invention, the organic antireflection layer is etched with an etching gas composition consisting essentially of hydrogen and nitrogen.

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10 In the process according to the invention for the anisotropic  
dry etching of the organic antireflection layer, the etching  
gases used are substantially hydrogen and nitrogen. Using this  
etching chemistry, physical/chemical dry etching is possible  
5 wherein incipient etching of the semiconductor layer lying  
underneath the organic antireflection layer is largely  
prevented. In this way, using the etching chemistry which, as  
the reactive etching gas according to a preferred embodiment,  
contains at least 80% nitrogen and hydrogen, a selectivity of  
10 more than 1:50 of the organic antireflection layer etching in  
relation to etching the semiconductor layer lying underneath  
can be achieved. In addition, the reaction gas composition of  
nitrogen and hydrogen ensures accurate transfer of the  
structure of the etching mask and high profile accuracy of the  
15 resist edges. Finally, using a hydrogen/nitrogen mixture as  
reaction gases for etching the organic antireflection layer,  
good compatibility with the subsequent semiconductor etching,  
in particular the silicon dioxide etching, is achieved, so  
that the etching operations can be carried out in the same  
20 reaction chamber.

In accordance with an added feature of the invention, hydrogen  
and nitrogen are adjusted to a ratio of 1:1, that is, the  
reaction gas is composed of equal proportions of hydrogen and  
25 nitrogen. This reaction mixture permits highly accurate  
anisotropic etching of the organic antireflection layer even



in the case of very high layer thicknesses, such as are provided in particular if the organic antireflection layer is additionally used to planarize steps and edges in the semiconductor layer underneath. The organic antireflection  
5 layer can be opened in a structurally accurate manner with such a reaction gas composition even in the case of severe overetching, without the semiconductor base being attacked. In this case, even structures below 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , in particular, can be achieved reliably.

10 In accordance with an additional feature of the invention, the etching gas composition contains at least 80% hydrogen and nitrogen as reactive etching gases. Preferably, the etching  
15 gas composition contains, as reactive etching gases, only hydrogen and nitrogen.

In accordance with another feature of the invention, the etching gas composition contains additives for improving etching gas properties in the respective dry etching process  
20 that is utilized.

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25 In accordance with a further feature of the invention, a photoresist layer is used as an etching mask for the organic antireflection layer, and the etching gas composition is adjusted such that a vertical removal of the photoresist corresponds at most to an etching rate of the organic

antireflection layer. In this embodiment, when a photoresist layer is used as the etching mask for the organic antireflection layer, the etching gas composition with hydrogen and nitrogen is set such that the vertical removal  
5 corresponds at most to the etching rate of the organic antireflection layer. This achieves the situation where only slight faceting of the photoresist layer used as the etching mask occurs during the etching process, and the organic antireflection layer lying underneath continues to have steep  
10 edges after the etching process.

In accordance with again a further feature of the invention, the physical/chemical dry etching with a reaction gas mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen is carried out using reactive ion  
15 etching technique in a pressure range of 2.67 to 26.67 Pa (20 to 200 mTorr) and with a gas flow of 0.17 to 1.67  $10^{-6} \text{m}^3 \text{sec}^{-1}$  (10 to 100 sccm). During such an etching process, the etching behavior can be controlled particularly well with regard to homogeneity, etching rate, etching profile and selectivity  
20 and, in addition, high reproducibility can be achieved. It is also preferred to carry out the reactive ion etching with the assistance of a magnetic field, in a magnet field of up to 120 Gauss.

25 In accordance with a preferred mode of the invention, therefore, the layer is exposed to a magnetic field strength

from 0 to 120 Gauss and processed with magnetic field-assisted reactive ion etching.

In accordance with a concomitant feature of the invention, the  
5 organic antireflection layer is etched with a plasma from an electron cyclone resonance plasma source, with an inductively coupled plasma, or a Helicon source.

Other features which are considered as characteristic for the  
10 invention are set forth in the appended claims.

Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in a process for organic antireflection layers, it is nevertheless not intended to be limited to the details shown,  
15 since various modifications and structural changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

The construction and method of operation of the invention,  
20 however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D are schematic side view illustrations of the process steps in lithography with an organic antireflection layer;

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Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic side view showing the construction of a parallel plate reactor for magnetic field-assisted reactive ion etching;

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Figs. 3A and 3B are micrographs showing comparative recordings from etching an organic antireflection layer with a chlorine/oxygen chemistry and the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention;

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Figs. 4A and 4B are micrographs showing comparative recordings of the etching of the first metal plane following the opening of the organic antireflection layer with a chlorine/oxygen chemistry and the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention; and

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Figs. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D are respective micrographs showing recordings from the etching of an organic antireflection layer with the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention after various etching times.

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Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

In the planar technology for producing integrated semiconductor circuits, the local processing of the semiconductor circuits is carried out with the aid of

5 lithographic processes. The desired structures are firstly generated via a photomask in a thin radiation-sensitive film on the oxidized semiconductor wafer and are then transferred into the layers lying underneath with the aid of specific etching processes. In this case, the photoresist layer is intended to meet a very wide range of requirements. For example, a high photoresist contrast and a high sensitivity, that is to say short exposure time, are to be provided. In addition, the photoresist layer is to exhibit only low light absorption and, moreover, interference effects between  
10 incident and emergent light waves are to be avoided. Additionally, high dimensional stability of the photoresist structures during the reactive ion etching, and also good removability of the photoresist mask are desired.

15 20 In order to be able to meet the various requirements on the photoresist, photoresist systems are used which are composed of a number of layers. In particular, an antireflection layer is introduced between the semiconductor substrate and the light-sensitive photoresist layer, in order to attenuate the  
25 light wave reflected back into the photoresist from the

substrate and therefore largely to eliminate the interference effects.

Referring now to the figures of the drawing in detail and first, particularly, to Figs. 1A to 1D thereof, there are seen schematic cross sections of the sequential process steps in a bilevel photoresist technique with an antireflection layer. An organic antireflection layer 3 is sputtered onto an uppermost (topmost) layer 2 of a semiconductor substrate 1, which is generally a silicon dioxide layer, as illustrated in Fig. 1A. The organic antireflection layer 3 used here is a material which is substantially similar to the photoresists and is made highly absorbent by adding an absorber or by baking out at 200°. Such an organic antireflection layer 3 then ensures that virtually no more light is reflected back from the semiconductor surface. In addition, the antireflection layer 3 is preferably made so thick that the steep steps present on the semiconductor surface can be leveled. The organic antireflection layer 3 is therefore also used for planarization as is required, in particular, before the formation of the metalization planes. Then, as shown in Fig. 1B, the actual photoresist layer 4 is sputtered onto the organic antireflection layer 3. This photoresist layer 4 is subsequently irradiated with a laser or a high-pressure mercury vapor lamp, the photoresist layer 4 being exposed only in the desired areas by means of the interposition of a mask.

The irradiated areas of the photoresist layer 4 are then removed; this is shown in Fig. 1C.

The photoresist layer 4 then serves as an etching mask for the organic antireflection layer 3 lying underneath it. The etching of the organic antireflection layer 3 is carried out in particular with the aid of chemical/physical dry etching since thereby very fine structures may be produced, such as are needed in particular to form component widths of less than 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ . In this process, by means of bombardment with ions in particular on the layer surface to be etched, a chemical/physical etching reaction is triggered. If the particle bombardment is carried out vertically, then the mask structure can be transferred into the layer lying underneath while maintaining its dimensions. This is shown in Fig. 1D.

Fig. 2 shows an etching reactor for an anisotropic etching process in the case of an organic antireflection layer. The reactor in essence comprises a housing forming a vacuum chamber 10 with an inlet 70 for the etching gas, a connection 30 for the vacuum pump, and two mutually parallel electrodes 20, 50. The semiconductor wafer to be etched is located on one of the two electrodes. In the illustration, the substrate is placed on the lower electrode 50. The lower electrode 50 is also capacitively coupled to a high voltage 80. The upper electrode 20 is connected to the vacuum chamber 10 and

grounded. The etching gas suitable for the material to be etched is fed via the inlet 70 to the previously evacuated vacuum chamber 10. According to the invention, in order to etch the organic antireflection layer 3, an etching gas mixture substantially consisting of nitrogen and hydrogen is used. In this case, the etching gas mixture has, as the reactive etching gases, preferably at least 80% hydrogen and nitrogen. The ratio of hydrogen and nitrogen is preferably 1:1. The etching gas mixture can also contain additives which improve the etching gas properties in relation to the conditions of the dry etching process respectively used. In the chemical/physical dry etching process illustrated in the drawings in the form of a reactive ion etching, an etching gas mixture is used which, in addition to unavoidable contaminants, consists only of hydrogen and nitrogen, which are each present in equal proportions.

Using control electronics on the reactor, the pressure and the gas flow rate are kept substantially constant. The pressure range for etching the organic antireflection layer 3 is preferably in the range from 2.67 to 26.67 Pa (20 to 200 mTorr). The gas flow rate is preferably set to a value within the range from 0.17 to 1.67  $10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  (10 to 100 sccm). By means of an applied high voltage, the etching gas mixture between the electrodes 20, 50 is caused to form a glow discharge. A low-pressure low-temperature plasma with ions and



electrons is formed. Since the upper electrode 20 is connected to the vacuum chamber 10 and grounded, the upper electrode 20 has a greater surface than the lower electrode 50. This results in the lower electrode 50 being charged up more negatively than the upper electrode 20. On the way to the semiconductor wafer to be etched, the ions from the plasma are therefore given sufficient kinetic energy to trigger a chemical reaction with the organic antireflection layer 3.

They pass vertically to the surface to be etched and in this way transfer the mask predefined by the photoresist layer 4 into the organic antireflection layer while maintaining the dimensions. The etching is preferably assisted, as shown in Fig. 2, by a magnetic field which is generated by magnets 90 in the vacuum chamber 10. The magnetic field compresses the plasma over the layer to be etched. As a result, the number of ions available for etching is increased significantly. A magnetic field of up to 120 Gauss can be used.

Using a hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention makes it possible to achieve high selectivity in etching the organic antireflection layer 3. Since, in general, the density of the antireflection layers fluctuates sharply because of the topology lying underneath, in some areas of the antireflection layer, high overetching must be carried out. The use of a nitrogen/hydrogen chemistry for etching the organic antireflection layer ensures that, even in the case of

extremely different thicknesses of the antireflection layer, the semiconductor layer lying underneath does not begin to be etched. In this way, with an organic antireflection layer and an oxide layer lying underneath, a selectivity of 50:1 may be

5 achieved with a hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry. The etching of the organic antireflection layer with an etching gas mixture comprising hydrogen and nitrogen also ensures highly accurate transfer of the mask predefined by the photoresist to the semiconductor layer lying underneath. The etching is

10 absolutely true to the profile, with steep resist edges, so that an anisotropy factor of substantially 1 is achieved. In addition, losses from the organic antireflection layer during the transfer of the photoresist mask to the semiconductor layer lying underneath the organic antireflection layer are reliably prevented, that is to say high CD accuracy is

15 achieved.

Furthermore, the use of the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry permits the etching of the semiconductor layer lying under the

20 organic antireflection layer, wherein etching process the organic antireflection layer serves as a masking layer in one and the same etching reactor. The etching of the silicon dioxide layer, generally lying underneath the organic antireflection layer, is preferably likewise carried out by

25 means of magnetic field-assisted reactive ion etching, a typical oxide etching process being carried out with the

following process conditions. The pressure in the vacuum chamber is about 20 Pa (150 mTorr). The etching gases used are CHF<sup>3</sup> and CF<sup>4</sup>, the gas flow being 0.58 10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>3</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup> (35 sccm) or 0.42 10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>3</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup> (25 sccm). In addition, to improve the etching behavior, argon is fed in at a flow rate of 2.5 10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>3</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup> (about 150 sccm). The magnetic field for assisting the etching is preferably 15 Gauss. Using the chemistry previously used as standard for etching the organic antireflection layer, the subsequent etching of an oxide layer lying underneath was not possible in the same etching chamber, since the chemistry for etching the organic antireflection layer was incompatible with the chemistry of the following oxide etching. The use according to the invention of the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry, which permits the etching chamber used for this purpose to be used for the subsequent oxide etching, achieves a significant time-saving and cost-saving effect.

Figs. 3 and 4 show electron microscope recordings of lithography for structuring the first metalization plane in an integrated semiconductor circuit, using the conventional chlorine/oxygen chemistry and using the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention. Fig. 3A shows a cross section through a bilevel photoresist system on a silicon dioxide layer after the antireflection layer has been opened with the aid of a conventional chlorine/oxygen chemistry. Fig. 3B represents the same structure after being opened with the

hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention. As a comparison of the figures shows, slight incipient etching of the silicon oxide layer occurs when the organic antireflection layer is being opened with the aid of the chlorine/oxygen chemistry. By contrast, the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry is absolutely selective for the silicon oxide layer. Furthermore, in the case of the chlorine/oxygen etching, a high degree of faceting both of the flanks of the photoresist and also of the organic antireflection layer can be detected, the width of the etching profile additionally depending on the height. When the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry is used, on the other hand, faceting only occurs in the area of the upper photoresist layer. The organic antireflection layer lying underneath has steep flanks, on the other hand, the width of the etched trench remaining stable, so that an anisotropy factor of virtually 1 is achieved.

Figs. 4A and 4B each show the etching, carried out on the opening of the antireflection layer, for structuring the first metalization plane, the organic antireflection layer used as the mask layer already having been removed. When the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention, as shown in Fig. 4B, is used to open the organic antireflection layer, the subsequent etching for structuring the metal layer clearly results in an improved profile of the metal tracks.

Fig. 5 shows electron microscope recordings relating to opening the organic antireflection layer; to be specific, in Fig. 5A before the etching, in Fig. 5B after an etching time of 40 sec, in Fig. 5C after an etching time of 80 sec and in Fig. 5D after an etching time of 120 sec. It can be seen clearly that although the vertical erosion of the photoresist layer at the top increases with the etching time, the etching width remains constant, irrespective of the etching time, and therefore complete, CD-accurate etching is achieved. In addition, the flank shapes of the resist layer and of the organic antireflection layer are largely maintained, although the height of the vertical side wall decreases over time.

With the use of the hydrogen/nitrogen chemistry according to the invention for etching organic antireflection layers, it is therefore possible for significantly improved anisotropic etching of these layers to be performed, as compared with conventional chemistry. Instead of the magnetic field-assisted reactive ion etching illustrated, there is also the possibility of using other known chemical/physical dry etching processes for etching the organic antireflection layer, hydrogen and nitrogen being used as the etching gas mixture. In particular, there is the possibility of etching the organic antireflection layer with a hydrogen/nitrogen gas mixture by using the process, developed in recent years, for enhanced excitation of the reactive gas in the plasma, with which

higher etching rates and improved selectivity of the etching processes can be achieved. These processes include, in particular, electron cyclone resonance (ECR plasma sources), inductively coupled plasma (ICP plasma sources) and the

5 Helicon sources.

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